

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 160

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1. 1736.

No 160.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

All hail him, Victor, in both Gifts of Song;  
Who sings so loudly, and who sings so long.  
Pope's Dunciad.

SIR,



NE would imagine, that the Patrons of the *Craftsman* were possessed of an exclusive Patent for the sole vending and publishing of all political Differtations, and defaming the Royal Family, and the Administration, with a saving Clause to their own political Characters, which are, it

so sacred, as not to admit of any Scrutiny, about the greatest Offence imaginable to Decency and good Manners, and a Breach of the Peace of his Majesty's Subjects.

Mr. D'Anvers has, in several of his Journals, with great Solidity of Judgment, and Perspicuity of Expression, endeavoured to demonstrate, that the Ministry should be debarred the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, and seems to think it a very great National Grievance, and a particular Hardship upon himself, that the Friends of the Administration, and the Well-wishers to their Cause, should be allowed the Liberty of the Press.

But how unreasonable is it to suppose, in one and the same Community, that private Men should be indulged in a Liberty of arraigning the Measures of the Government, and alienating the Minds of the People, and yet to deny that very Government, which tolerates Opposers, the same common Right of vindicating itself from the Defamations of its Adversaries?

It is as necessary, that the People of England should have a publick Leading in *Politicks* as in *Religion*. Neither of them should be crammed down their Throats by Violence. But to deny the Magistrate Writers, or take away a *National Intelligence*, is as much a Violation of the Liberty of the Press on the one hand, as a Ministerial Restraint would be on the other: For why should there not be publick Walks, as well as private Gardens? Why not publick Libraries as well as private Education and home Tutors?

I am afraid Mr. D'Anvers is so disposed to find fault, that a total Silence on the Part of the Administration, would, in his Opinion, be as great a Crime as their presuming to justify their Innocence: We should very probably be told, that the Administration is determined to support itself by mere Power and Violence, and disdained to submit its Actions, and the Examination of its Conduct, to the Judgment of the People.

It is reasonable that the Ministry should be allowed to make a Defence, and not be condemned without it, it follows of course, that some Persons must be employed for that Purpose; and such an Employment will be either Honourable or Infamous, according to the Acts of that Administration are, which the Administration justifies, or which is the same thing, *ad hominem*, according to his own inward Sentiments and Opinion of those Acts.

Those ingenious Gentlemen and unbiassed Patriots, who have entertained the Town and the World, with their egregious Discoveries for so many Years together, would very willingly be thought to undergo these generous Labours purely for the Good of the Publick.

But these *Craftsmen*, who expect such an immortality in themselves, will allow nothing to their Faith in themselves, will allow nothing to their opponents. They must be Mercenaries in every sense; they will not allow them to believe so much of their own System of *Politicks*, which, they cry, is so ridiculous to be credited by an impartial Man.

When it needful, I could put you in Mind of an eminent, learned and truly disinterested Patriot you once knew, who related a Dream of a Spirit, which appeared to him in the Shape of the Sound of a

Drum so often, until by the Help of a lively Imagination, and a Constitutional Impetuosity, he not only believed the Story himself, but was at the Trouble of writing a large Pamphlet, to evince the Credibility of the Apparition to others.

Now, if so consummate a Politician and renowned a Patriot \* may be so great a Volun-tier in Faith, as, beyond the ordinary Prescription of his Party, to believe in his own Dreams; why may not a *Gazetteer* Writer be allowed to believe, that Ministers of State may have common Sense, and Patriots be without common Honesty?

† THE Roman Satyrists may be thought more than ordinary satyrical, when, speaking of the Nobility and Court, he is so far from allowing them to be the Standard of Politeness and good Sense, that he makes them, in a manner, the Reverse:

*Rarus enim ferme Sensus Communis in illa Fortuna.*

Some of the most ingenious Commentators, however, interpret this very differently from what is generally apprehended: They make this *common Sense* of the Poet, by a Greek Derivation, to signify *Sense of Publick Good*, and of the *Common Interest*, Love of the Community or Society, natural Affection, Humanity, Obligingness, or that sort of Civility which arises from a just Sense of the common Rights of Mankind, and the natural Equality there is among those of the same Species.

And indeed if we consider the Thing nicely, it must seem somewhat hard in the Poet to have denied Wit or Ability to a Court, such as that of Rome, even under a *Tiberius* or a *Nero*; but for Humanity or *Sense of Publick Good*, and the common Interest of Mankind, 'twas no such deep Satyr to question whether this was properly the *Spirit of a Court*. 'Twas difficult to apprehend what Community subsisted among Courtiers, or what Publick Good between an absolute Prince and his Slave Subjects. And, for real Society, there could be none between such as had no other Sense than private Good.

As for us Britons, thank Heaven, we have a better Sense of Government delivered to us from our Ancestors: We have the Notion of a Publick Good and a Constitution; how a legislative, and how an executive is modelled: We understand Weight and Measure in this Kind, and can reason justly on the Balance of Power and Property, tho' there are not wanting some among us, who, in the room of a true Foster-father and Chief, take after a false one, and, in the room of a legal Government and just Prince, desire even a Tyrant, and extol the Memory of a whole Lineage and Succession of such.

*Hæc satis (¶ Inviso) quem nobis fama superbum Tradit & Inflatum plenumq; Nerone propinquo.*

Juv.

Lincoln's-Inn.

Your Humble Servant,

WM. PAVEN.

\* Ditto. p. 6.

† p. 103, 104, 105, 106, 108.

¶ A private Remark. Juvenal has it thus: *Hæc satis ad juvenem. Now the Pretender not being a young Man, I was forced to alter it.*

SIR,

London, Dec. 10. 1735.

YOUR Knowledge in most Parts of Learning, and the necessary Connection they each have with the useful and ornamental Parts of Life, engage me (with a firm Dependence on your Friendship and Sincerity) to apply to you for Advice in the Education of my Son. The Boy is not 9 Years old, appears to have a pretty good Genius, and my highest Expectations are to make him a Merchant or good Tradesman; but if in Time, he should discover a peculiar Talent or Desire for any of the learned Professions, I would not hinder his being useful in any Branch of them: And as no considerable Structure can be raised without laying a

very good Foundation, I would spare no Charges in my Child's Education. Virtue, you know, I prefer to all the Learning in the World; and whilst you direct him in the best Path to Knowledge, I hope you will see it be as free from Vice and Temptation as possible, that, when my Boy comes to be a Man, he may esteem you, as I do, my sincere Friend, and may ever subscribe himself in the like Manner,

SIR,

Your much obliged,

and most obedient Servant,

H. FRANKLIN.

The ANSWER.

SIR,

A Good Education is a Matter of the highest Importance, and ought to be the great Concern of every Parent; and since you desire my Sentiments, and rely on my Judgment and Friendship, I will (according as I apprehend your Designs) give you my best Advice, both as to Place and Manner of bringing him up. As Virtue is your principal Aim, I cannot approve of your educating him in Town, where he will necessarily be exposed to more Temptations, and have presented to him too many Scenes of Vice and Folly; besides, his Health and Learning may be more effectually secured in a regular Family, and under judicious Tutors set around him in the Country; and, upon that Account, I suppose, we have so many Boarding Schools of late Years erected in the Country, at a proper Distance from London; and this sort of little Academies have the Approbation of the famous *Milton*. In such Seminaries they suffer little or no Loss of Time, but their Leisure Hours may be profitably spent; and where there be three or four industrious, judicious Teachers in the different Parts of School Learning, the young Gentleman's Time may be so spent, as effectually to secure him a free and fine Use of the Pen, a thorough Knowledge of Accounts, with a true Notion of Book-Keeping, and an Introduction into the Mathematics, a correct and free Way of conversing in French, and, at the same time, as compleat a Knowledge of the Latin and Greek Languages, as any Merchant need wish for: This, I know, you may secure at some such Places of Education, tho' the Genius of your Son should be but ordinary; but, if his Memory prove good, and his Taste for Learning dispose him to a Love of Books and fine Literature, you may be certain of his being made fit for the University at a proper Age, at the same Place, provided the Head of such Seminary be a Man of general good Learning, and be capable and careful to get able Tutors to assist him; and you need not doubt but a judicious, experienced Master, in giving a Child the necessary Principles for a Scholar, or a Man of Business, will soon enough discover the Capacity and Genius of the Boy, and will accordingly spend and improve his Time, as will best suit your Purpose, without any Impediment, or the Necessity of sending him to different Schools to be patched up for Business, after he has spent six or seven Years to little or no Purpose in poring over Latin and Greek Authors. The Industry and Ability of the Master you ought to be fully satisfied about, there being so many, of late Years, who make a Pretension to Learning, without any just Foundation, and find this the best Subterfuge to get a good Living: Whereas it were to be wished, that more Gentlemen of this Profession were regularly brought up, and qualified for it. There are many able Masters, both publick and private, in London, in all the Branches of Learning, and to whom I could recommend you; but the many Hinderances and Interruptions that would unavoidably happen, and the Regard you have to your Son's Morals and Safety, make me to approve of the above-mentioned Scheme, and recommend it as soon as you can fix upon a proper Master; being your Son's Wellwisher, and,

SIR,

London, Dec. 18. 1735.

Your obedient humble Servant,

P. B.

See *Shaftsbury's Character*. p. 17. Vol. I.

See ditto, p. 6.

See *Addison's Drummer*.



L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Flanders, and another from France.

They bring Advices from Italy, that on the 10th of December N. S. the Marshal de Noailles had his first Audience of the Great Duke, and his second Conference with the General Montemar; and that the same being the King of Spain's Birth-day, the said General gave a magnificent Entertainment to 110 Persons, reckoning the chief Nobility of Tuscany, as well as the principal Officers of his Army, at which the Marshal de Noailles and his two Sons were also present by Invitation.

The Letters take notice of the great Concern the two Dutchess Dowagers of Parma are under, to find themselves stripped of every thing almost, but what is barely necessary to prevent their shifting to a Barn from a Palace, where they thought to have ended their Days, which now they know not where they shall spend.

It appears that the Differences between the Courts of France and Spain are in a fair way of Accommodation, if the Advices from Madrid in the Paris Almanac are true, which say, that the Troops of both Nations that were watching each other on the Frontiers, are retired into the Inland Countries.

The write from Paris, that the Taylors, Manteau-Makers, and Sempstresses, are very busy in making up rich Suits of Apparel for the Marriage of the Duke of Lorain to the Emperor's eldest Daughter, which is to be celebrated before Lent. — That above one third of the Commissaries of Provisions for the French Army in Germany, are dismissed, and that several of those in the Army of Italy, are returned home. — And that 'twas expected the French King will create several Dukes on Sunday next, when the Dauphin is to be put under the Tuition of Men.

They write from Vienna, that the Emperor has ordered his Minister at Rome to notify to the Pope the intended Marriage of the eldest Archduchess his Daughter, to the Duke of Lorain, and to demand the necessary Dispensation: And they add, that the Count de Gallen is sent to notify to the Dutchess Dowager of Lorain, as well as to his Royal Highness, that the Nuptials are fix'd for the 6th of next Month, and to conduct the Duke's Brother hither, who is expected soon after Epiphany. They add, that the Emperor made a Present of a Gold Chain to the Courier who came last from Paris.

They write from Edinburgh, that, on Christmas-Day last, Corporal Long, and MacAdams the Soldier, who were sentenced to be executed by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and whose Sentence was suspended by the Lords of Justiciary, were set at Liberty by their Lordships Warrant.

Letters of the 14th from Dunkeld say, that the Hon. Alexander Robertson of Stronan, returning to his Seat from attending her Grace the Dutchess of Athol to her Coach, his Horse fell on him, whereby his Leg was much shattered.

Last Tuesday Se'nnight — Haliburton of Pitcur, Esq; Representative of an ancient and honourable Family in the Shire of Angus, was married to Miss Burnet, only Child of Gilbert Burnet, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Excise, a virtuous young Lady, and a Fortune of 12,000 l.

They write from Loughoughton in Northumberland, that, on the 14th Instant, one Anne Vardey was committed to Morpeth Gaol, by Mr. Robert Claxton, one of the Coroners for the said County, for the Murder of her Aunt, Jane Young. Upon her Examination she was asked, Why she committed that barbarous Fact? Her Answer was, Because she knew she should be punished to Death for it. Her Aunt was blind, aged about 70. She dragged her out of Bed, and killed her with an Ax. The Neighbours broke in upon her on the old Woman's crying out, but found her lying dead at her Feet, when she used the Expression aforesaid. Since her Commitment she hath been hand-cuffed, and says little or nothing. She hath been known to be in a Way of Lunacy some Years before, but never, in that Case, threatened to do a Mischief to any but herself.

Such Accidents are shocking, and may be a Caution for Persons always to have a strict Guard and Eye upon People in their Way. When out of that melancholy Condition, she was looked upon and reputed as a very handy and useful Woman.

Yesterday was Se'nnight, in the Afternoon, a Man going accidentally into the Mufhroom Glasfhouse near Newcastle, with a charged Fowling-Piece in his Hand, carelessly laid it down; when Zachary Tyzack, one of the Workmen, taking it up, not knowing it to be charged, said to William Randal, another of the said Workmen, Will you be my Mark? when it immediately went off, and mortally wounded the said Randal. He languished till next Day, and then expired; but

he heartily forgave, before he died, the unhappy Person who took up the Piece.

On Tuesday Evening Jane, the Wife of Thomas Longcasser, who is Mate of a Vessel, being discontended in her Mind, hung herself into the River Tyne, and was drowned.

Last Week died at his House near Winchelsea, of an Asthma, Joseph Dart, Esq;

The Hon. Mr. Murray, Son to the Right Hon. the Lord Elibank, with his new-married Lady, Mary Margaretta Lady North and Grey, Relict of the late Lord, are preparing to set out for Holland, to visit her Estate there, she being the Daughter of Mynheer Elmet, late Receiver General to the seven United Provinces.

This being New-Year's-Day, their Majesties will receive the Compliments of the Nobility and foreign Ministers upon the Occasion; and at Noon the Ode composed by Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat, will be performed in the Council Chamber, before their Majesties and the Royal Family.

The same being Collar Day, the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, will appear at Court in their respective Orders.

This Day at Noon the 40 Blue Coat Boys, educated by Mr. Hodgson in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, will be presented to the King at St. James's, according to annual Custom; after which they will receive the Royal Bounty.

Last Tuesday Night the Duke and Dutchess of Athol, and the Lord Lyon, arrived in Town from Scotland; and Yesterday they waited on their Majesties at St. James's, and met with a most gracious Reception.

Their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Queensberry are arrived at Paris, from the Spa in Germany.

Sunday last died at Maidstone, Thomas Hope, Esq; who was in the last Parliament a Member for that Corporation, and was esteemed by all that knew him, as a Gentleman of great Merit, for his Love and Services to his Country and his Acquaintance.

On Sunday last George Franks going from Eltham in Kent to Sidcup, was attacked by two Footpads, who knocked him off of his Horse, and robbed him of two Guineas and some Silver, and bound his Hands and Legs with a Cord.

On Tuesday last several Persons were robbed between East-Sheen and Richmond, by two Highwaymen well mounted.

We understand that the Peace Officers of the several Parishes of St. Andrew Holbourn, St. Giles's in the Fields, and St. George's Bloomsbury, with other Assistants, have been so very diligent in suppressing the Disorders which were formerly practised in the several Markets in the said Parishes, by Butchers and others, exercising their Trades on the Lord's Day, that the said Officers may now go to the said Markets, and scarcely find one Transgressor: They have also cleared a great Part of the Fruit-sellers out of the Streets, who are a common Nuisance to sober People passing to and from Church, on the said Day, which shews what singular Use Officers that do their Duty, are to the Publick, and which it is greatly hoped will be a good Example to all other Parish Officers: It will no doubt be very agreeable to all good Subjects to be informed.

As the Principles of the Oratory are offered to the free Examination of all Mankind, as the Principles of Reason, Truth, Equity, Religion, the Bible, the Rights of Mankind, the Laws of Nature and Nations, the Laws and Happiness of Britain, the Birthrights of all Englishmen, the utmost perfection of Human Nature, the Encouragement of true Wit, Genius, Arts and Sciences, and of all that is valuable; I declare this Day, that no Labour, Vigilance or Courage on my Side, under the Divine Blessing, shall be wanting to perpetuate them. If such Principles can have any Enemies, let them be assured, I will keep my Word; and as all rational Men must be Friends to them, let them support an equal Spirit, at all Times and in all Circumstances; lest haply they be found to fight against God.

J. Henley.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 146 1-half. India 169 for the Opening. South Sea 93 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-4th to 1 half. Three per Cent. Annuity 99 1-half to 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 110. Royal Assurance 102. London Assurance 13 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 51. 11s. to 12s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 13s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 41. 10s. to 11s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 51. 5s. to 7s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

Excise-Office, London, Dec. 29, 1735.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of Excise, on Thursday the 8th of January will be exposed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, several Parcels of condemn'd Bibles and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, and Cordial Waters; which may be viewed Monday and Wednesday the 5th and 7th of January, at the Excise Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-House, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon. Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the said Office on Monday the 5th of January.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Six-Pence)

(For December 1735, which compleats the First Volume)

THE LITERARY MAGAZINE.

Or the History of the Works of the Learned, containing an Account of the most valuable Books published at Home and Abroad, in most Languages of Europe, and in all Arts and Sciences: With proper Observations on each Author. To which are occasionally added, Biographical Memoirs, Dissertations, and Critical Enquiries.

By a Society of GENTLEMEN.

This Part Contains  
I. Continuation of the History of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marshal General of France.  
II. A Specimen of Father Hardouin's System, in regard to the antient Authors.  
III. Dr. Brett's Answer to The plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.  
IV. Literary News.  
With a General Title, Preface, a Table for the Articles, and an Alphabetical Index to this Volume.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row, Where the former Months may be had. Price of each 6d.

This Day is Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS

of the Right Hon. EDWARD EARL of CHAMBERLAIN, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil War in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.  
II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promise. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Repentance. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and a Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

I. I. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.  
IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peale at Lud's Head in Amen Corner.

Of whom may be had,

The History of Queen Anne, wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully Compiled from the best Authorities, and impartially related. The whole intermixed with several authentic and remarkable Papers, together with all the Important Debates in Parliament: A complete List of the most Eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who render'd themselves most conspicuous in Church and State. Illustrated with a regular Series of all the Memorable Events that were Struck to commemorate the great Events of this Reign, with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates. By Mr. A. Boyer.

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